



KRETOL KREATES KONSTERNATION IN BUGVILLE

THE PURPOSE OF THE ABOVE CARTOON is to attract the attention of the public to one of the greatest products of the century—Kretol. What is Kretol? Kretol is a chemical combination produced by the dry distillation of a certain English coal; is an alkaline carbolate, being a preparation of coal-tar cresotes, after the removal of all but 9 per cent of carbolic acid by addition of resin and alkalies. It has a tar-like odor, and is soluble in water in all proportions, forming with it a white, milky emulsion. It is

The Most Powerful Disinfectant, Germicide, and Antiseptic

known to science. It is so strong and powerful that you can dilute it with water 250 times. It is non-poisonous, non-explosive, non-corrosive, and HARMLESS TO HANDLE. Cheap, effective, convenient.

Use Kretol to Prevent Contraction of Contagious Diseases.

Should be used in all cases of sickness, especially in Cholera, Smallpox, Diphtheria, Scarlet and Typhoid Fever, etc., etc. More powerful and prompt in its action and more lasting in its effect than all others.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES are beginning to use Kretol in the wash basins and toilets, thereby making them antiseptic.

Kretol Can Be Obtained at First-Class Druggists Everywhere.

Main Office, 1224 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

It Has Become a Household Necessity.

Its uses are manifold. Spray on your carpets and fabrics to prevent moths, bugs, etc. Spray your rooms to prevent disease.

Fill Your Chamber With the Fumes of Kretol and You Will Never Have Throat or Lung Trouble.

Bathe your feet and limbs in an emulsion of Kretol and all pains or soreness will disappear instantly.

The aristocratic people in all parts of the country are awakening to the fact that the REFINED KRETOL preparations are the finest in the world.

Kretol Kold Cream, Kretol Shampoo Soap, Kretol Velvet Lotion,
Kretol Hair Tonic, Kretol Bath Solution.

Interest yourself enough to ask your druggist for a booklet on the subject of Kretol. Accidents will happen, and there is nothing in the world so good for a cut, bruise, scratch, or burn as Kretol. It can be used with safety on all skin diseases, ulcers, and poisonous eruptions. Use Refined Kretol as a tooth wash. It will remove offensive odors remaining after smoking or drinking.

ULTERIOR PLANS ALLEGED.

Wirepulling Said to Be Back of Mr. Shepard's Dismissal.

The Ex-Chief Clerk of the Patent Office Claims His Entire Innocence of the Charge Made Against Him—Commissioner Allen's Statement.

The summary dismissal yesterday of Edward V. Shepard, Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, because of the alleged disappearance of \$98.06 placed in his custody on August 8, has caused considerable comment among the clerks of the Patent Office. It was whispered about that Mr. Shepard was the victim of circumstances, as several of the committee who made the investigation are said to have expressed an opinion. Commissioner Allen, before he had appeared to answer the charge that had been preferred. It was also said that several of the committee of investigation would be in line of promotion by reason of the chief clerk's removal.

After Mr. Shepard had been discharged, F. J. Allen, the Commissioner of Patents, made the following statement concerning the case: "While I was absent on my vacation, Mr. Moore, the Assistant Commissioner of Patents, was informed by Mr. Mortimer, chief of the mail room, that the latter had discovered that an old safe in his office contained some funds which had accumulated in the Patent Office by reason of the fact that after they had been forwarded to the senders they found their way back to the Patent Office, because the senders could not be located. These funds were contained in envelopes and bore the names of the persons who should have received them. The envelopes bore dates indicating that the money had been accumulating at the Patent Office for eleven years.

"Immediately upon learning that the funds were in the old safe, Mr. Moore called several clerks into his office and an enquiry into the matter was begun. The Acting Commissioner wrote to me advising me of the discovery and requesting that I return to Washington. I came back here August 5, when Mr. Moore explained the situation to me. On August 7, by my direction, a committee counted the funds in the safe, and next morning they were delivered to Mr. Shepard, the chief clerk, and that money was in them, but did not state the amount of money nor the number of envelopes. The safe, which was an old-fashioned one that looked with a key, was put in a small room adjoining the one occupied by the chief clerk. Mr. Shepard stated that he opened the safe and looked at the contents. He looked it over during the day he was out of his room, he said, and it was possible for some one to have tampered with the safe during the brief period he was absent. In the evening before the office closed he took the bundle of envelopes and turned them over to Mr. Stout, the financial clerk, and requested him to list them

the next morning. When that time came, Mr. Shepard, the committee, that had previously counted the money made a recount, which is customary, before the money was put in the books of the office.

"I did not know anything was wrong until Monday," said Mr. Shepard, "when Commissioner Allen came to me and stated that \$98.06 of the amount of money counted in the envelopes turned over to my keeping on the 8th inst. was missing. He wanted to know what I proposed to do about it. And on Tuesday I was served with a notice to appear before a committee to answer for the disappearance of the \$98.06. This money, I want to say, passed through the hands of two other clerks besides myself. How the money disappeared in who took it I do not know."

Mr. Shepard has many warm friends in the department, not one of whom believes him guilty of the allegation. They say he is the victim of unusual circumstances. Mr. Shepard, it is said, has held a number of important financial positions connected with railroads, and his honesty and integrity have never been questioned before.

A CRITICISM OF THE CODE.

An Attorney Cites Examples of Proposed Changes in Punishments.

In discussing the work of the Legislative Committee of the Washington Bar Association in connection with the revision of the code of laws for the government of the District, a prominent member of the local bar said yesterday: "Mr. Nevins, the Coroner, officially recommends that the office he holds be abolished, and the United States Attorney concurs. Dr. Woodward made a similar recommendation when he was Coroner, and the then United States Attorney concurred. Yet the so-called new code, which makes pretense of being up to date, retains all without any legislation which enables it to act or proceed except in the way provided by a proposed English statute of one-quarter of a century old. I have expressly requested a change and have submitted suggestions in writing on the subject, so that it cannot be said the Legislative Committee of the lawyers having the code in charge have overlooked this matter, or left it unchanged for want of interest.

"It is the same with the Register of Wills, an officer whose official duties are not known by anyone and not provided by law. J. N. McGill, when Register of Wills, officially recommended that his office be abolished. The so-called new code perpetuates this office and office.

SIFTING SCHLEY EVIDENCE

The Admiral and His Counsel Confer for Four Hours.

A Startling Rumor That a Naval Officer Has Charged the Marylander With Intoxication During the Battle—Witness List Not Yet Received.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley held another conference, lasting nearly four hours, with his counsel at the Shoreham yesterday. Judge Jere M. Wilson and Capt. James Parker were present. Mr. Bayner, Attorney General of Maryland, will return to Washington from Baltimore on Monday and on that date the first action in the case of Admiral Schley before the Naval Court of Enquiry will be taken. Admiral Schley went over the case with Judge Wilson, in order to give his attorney the same thorough understanding of the matter as possessed by Captain Parker. The plan of action was again discussed, and some new features added. According to a rumor abroad yesterday, a friend of the admiral has informed him that a naval officer, whose name is at present withheld, has filed charges at the Navy Department in which Admiral Schley is accused of being intoxicated at the time of the battle of Santiago. It was intended by Admiral Schley's enemies, so the rumor goes, that this charge would be sprung unawares at the Court of Enquiry, at a time when it would be most calculated to do injury to the admiral's case.

When asked about the rumor last night Judge Wilson was surprised. He stated that no information to such effect had been brought to his attention. The admiral, however, was not surprised. He said that he was anxious to begin immediate preparation of his case. He breakfasted soon, and at 9 o'clock walked from the Arlington to the Shoreham. He went at once to the apartments of Judge Wilson, where they were later joined by Captain Parker. The latter brought to the conference a number of important papers bearing upon the case. These were given careful attention. The admiral also furnished his counsel with every detail of information. Both he and his attorneys realize that but little time remains between now and the date of the meeting of the court on September 12, and they expect to be kept busy during the few weeks which intervene.

Judge Wilson expressed the opinion last night that considerable progress had been made at yesterday's conference. "I devoted the morning," he said, "in acquainting myself with every detail and particular of the case. Admiral Schley related the situation to me, and I became familiar with points and details of which I was in ignorance before. The next step will be to take on Monday morning."

Admiral Schley did not go to the Navy Department yesterday, but it is likely that he will call upon Acting Secretary Hackett to pay him a social visit some time this week. It is pointed out that there is no particular business to cause Admiral Schley to go to the department other than for a social call. His interests are being looked after by his attorneys and he has already advised the department by letter that he is in Washington and stopping at the Arlington. This is all that is required by the naval regulations. The admiral's counsel have not made a formal request of the Navy Department to pay him a social visit some time this week. It is pointed out that a demand for it will not be necessary. It is intended that Admiral Schley and his attorneys shall have the list and be fully advised as to who is to give evidence in the case. This matter, it is asserted, however, is entirely in the hands of Cap-

tain Lemly, the Judge Advocate General of the Navy and the Judge Advocate of the Court of Enquiry. He is at present in Canada on his vacation and will not be home until a week from tomorrow.

The Navy Department makes the distinction that the Schley case is in the hands of the court, or rather in the hands of the judge advocate of the court, and was placed there as soon as the precept was executed and the court appointed, instead of being, strictly speaking, in the hands of the Judge Advocate General. The matter of furnishing the list of witnesses devolves upon Captain Lemly as judge advocate of the court. There is little or no doubt that upon his return to Washington he will furnish Admiral Schley with a list of the witnesses so far as they have been decided upon. This will not necessarily mean that no case will be summoned for at any time during the progress of the hearing it will be permissible to call additional witnesses, and Admiral Schley will also have this privilege.

In some States the practice is followed of having the person accused of high crime with a list of witnesses which the Government will call to testify. This custom, however, is not followed in the regulation in the Navy Department, although the officer or enlisted man against whom charges have been made is entitled, if he requests it, to know who makes the accusations against him. It is also frequently the practice to forward with the precept to the person accused a list of those who make the charges. This was not done in the Schley case, for the reason that there are a large number of witnesses and a great many of them are upon which testimony will be added, and it was not known at the time the precept was sent to Admiral Schley, just who the witnesses would be.

Though Admiral Schley's attorneys are anxious to know the names of the officers upon the official list, they will probably wait the return of Captain Lemly and see what action he takes in supplying it to them. If it is not then forthcoming, they will probably make a request for the names of those officers summoned to testify.

VACANCIES IN THE ARMY.

Many Veterinarians Needed in the Reorganization Plan.

There are now twenty-one vacancies in the office of veterinarians, United States Army, and four more will occur in the near future. Veterinarians are required for service in the cavalry and field artillery. They are allowed the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant of cavalry—\$1,500 per annum, with in per cent of the United States, not less than twenty-two nor more than thirty-five years of age; must be graduates of some recognized veterinary college; must be of good moral character, and physically sound. They will be required to pass a written examination in the following subjects: Basic examination—English grammar, arithmetic, geography, history. Subject—Anatomy, physiology, pathology, practice of medicine, surgery, and surgery of the horse, materia medica, and therapeutics, military medicine, conformation of the horse, diseases of the horse, and diseases of the dog, cat, and fowl; general feeding and watering, stabling and care of animals in general, and field; saddling, hitching, pack, etc.

Cabin John Bridge. Prof. Dunkle, the bridge of the Paris Exposition, will continue next week to make his daring descent from the top of the bridge, hanging by his teeth only from a frail wire, and discharging fireworks from the platform. This feat was made more thrilling on Friday evening from the fact that the professor gained such a headlong momentum that he was impelled entirely through the canvas supposed to receive him at the end of his hazardous journey. Happily, he sustained no serious injury.

THE CONSTITUTION AGAIN.

Defeats the Columbia in a Fair Test Race by a Small Margin.

The Breeze Was Fair and the Old Defender Was Better Handled Than the New Boat, But the Latter Proved Faster at Every Point.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Fifty-eight seconds, corrected time, was the difference between the Constitution and Columbia in the race sailed today off Larchmont. The course was triangular, the same as that sailed on Friday, and it was twice gone over, making thirty miles in all. The wind at the start was blowing about eight knots an hour, and it increased to twelve during the race, but when the second leg was sailed it backed so that the yachts were able to fetch the weather mark with only a few hitches out to windward, and the race was consequently sailed in very quick time.

The sea was smooth, and it was an ideal day for the Constitution, according to the way she has sailed in her earlier races. The Constitution gained on every leg of the course, and at the finish crossed the line two minutes and eighteen seconds ahead of the Columbia. The actual distance between the two boats was about a third of a mile.

The Constitution had more than 1,000 feet more sail than the Columbia, and had to allow 1 minute 30 seconds to the other boat, and so on corrected time the new boat won the race by 18 seconds. The race was a fair test of the two boats in light weather, and before the start, it was confidently expected by everyone that the Constitution would beat the Columbia. The boats were handled equally well. Captain Barr got the better of the start, but the Constitution was able to pull out from under the lee of the Columbia before the first leg was half covered, and then gradually drew ahead. Captain Barr kept the Columbia going for all she was worth. No time was wasted on that boat and not a mistake was made.

On the second leg, when the wind shifted, the Constitution, being the leading boat got it first and some figured that she made a slight gain by the change, but the Columbia did not lose much. The Columbia's men were the smarter in changing sails and trimming sheets, and it was largely due to their expertness that the Constitution was not farther ahead when the finishing line was crossed.

TWO RUNAWAY BOYS ARRESTED

Harry Hicks and Lawrence Bailey to Be Brought Back.

Two runaway boys were arrested yesterday in Baltimore, Md., at the request of their parents in this city. One is Harry Hicks, of 111 Sixth Street southeast, and the other Lawrence Bailey, of 9 Fifth Street northwest. A dispatch reached Headquarters last night telling of the arrests, and the parents of the youths were immediately notified. Mr. Hicks, father of one of the boys, will go over to Baltimore this morning and bring the youths back here. No word had been received by the police from the parents of young Bailey last night.

Ordered Out of Commission. The Bennington and the Petrel have been ordered out of commission at the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco.

SEARCH FOR MISSING BROTH.

James Noonan, of This City, Goes to Frederick, Md.

James Noonan, of 1282 Twenty-third Street northwest, went to Frederick, Md., last night to see Steven Noonan, who he believes may be his brother, for thirteen years missing from home and friends in this city. Steven Noonan is at a hospital in Frederick, suffering from serious injuries, the result of an attack upon him by George Ryley, a railroad section boss, at a camp near Ridgeville, Md. Nothing has yet been learned of Ryley, who made his escape after killing John Ryan, a laborer, and wounding Noonan.

Before leaving the city, James Noonan called at Headquarters to ask if anything had been learned by the police as to the identity of the wounded man at Frederick. Beyond a despatch asking the police to search for Ryley, however, nothing had been learned. A description of the latter has reached here and has been sent to the police as a matter of fact. The police are on the lookout for the fugitive.

According to James Noonan, his brother Steven Noonan was engaged in a fight thirty-four years ago, going North. After visiting at Boston, James Noonan came to Boston, Mass., married, and until three years ago wrote occasional letters to his parents and friends here. When last heard from he was employed as a bricklayer on the Union passenger depot at Boston. James Noonan tonight. It is reported here that John Ryan and a Steven Noonan were engaged in a fight near Ridgeville, Md., Wednesday night with Ryley. The latter is said to have killed Ryan instantly.

HER SANITY QUESTIONED.

Severe Illness Thought to Have Affected Miss Bonnett's Mind.

Sanitary Officer Frank, of the Police Department, took steps yesterday afternoon to place Miss Johann Bonnett, aged twenty-five years, at St. Elizabeth's Asylum for the Insane. This action resulted from a request by relatives of the young woman, who was found wandering in the woods north of the city Friday night by the police. It is probable Miss Bonnett will be taken to the asylum this morning.

Early Friday morning Miss Bonnett disappeared from her home, 109 California Street northeast, and it was late at night before she was located and returned to friends. Karl Bonnett, a brother of the young woman, spent most of Friday in quest of her and notified the police of her disappearance. Some months ago, it appears, Miss Bonnett suffered an attack of typhoid fever. She was ill a long time and her mind, relatives say, has never recovered entirely from the strain of the disease.

POLICE TAKE A HAND.

A Wife Letter Arrested and Lodged in a Cell.

Michael Sullivan, by occupation an engineer, is a prisoner at the Second precinct stationhouse, charged with having beaten his wife. There appears to be another woman in the case, who is at present paying the penalty of other wrong doings by a temporary sojourn under the hospitable care of the workhouse. The Sullivans dwell in discord in a house known to the police as "The Shack," near Ninth and M Streets northwest. The other woman is a neighbor, living under the same roof. The other woman tells tales concerning Mrs. Sullivan to her spouse. Lately the other neighbors have been telling Mrs. Sullivan that the engineer needs looking after, and is entirely too friendly with the other woman. The other woman has become another bone of contention, and harmony has lately ceased entirely in the Sullivan domestic circle.

Last night the discord was vibrant, and the police called at "The Shack" to investigate the cause of the high words. They found the pair discussing their mutual infidelities. The engineer declared that the lady had been drinking. The police declined to interfere in so delicate a matter, and left the Sullivans to their own devices. Mrs. Sullivan, who is more than half a block before the police, is said to have been very shrill in her protests, and she has been much contempt for wife beaters. It was at that time to interfere, and took a delight in beating Michael, who spent the night in a cell.

Sullivan is thirty-three years old, and is employed at the Providence Hospital.

RELATIVES SOUGHT HERE.

Captain Anderson's Death Is Reported from Laredo, Tex.

A telegram reached Headquarters last night from Laredo, Tex., asking the police to find the relatives in this city of Capt. William Anderson. It is stated that Capt. Anderson died suddenly late Friday night, while in his hotel at Laredo.

According to the despatch, Captain Anderson has a sister living in this city. Mrs. M. M. Monroe is said to be this sister, and the police were busy last night trying to locate her. No particulars of the death of Anderson are given in the telegram to the police.

Famous Around the Camp-Fire. GRAPE-NUTS.

Ready Cooked. Delicious and Nourishing.

FOR CAMPING.

People going into camp should not forget to take along a goodly supply of Grape-Nuts, the ready-cooked food. This can be eaten dry and does not require any preparation by the cook, or the food can be made into a variety of delightful dishes, such as puddings, etc. One of the favorite methods by old-timers is to drop three or four heaping teaspoons of Grape-Nuts into a cup of coffee. The Grape-Nuts add a peculiar and delicious flavor to the coffee and give one a more palatable article of food than even the famous doughnuts and coffee of old New England. People who cannot digest coffee should not forget that Postum Food Coffee, if properly made, furnishes a very delicious beverage, either hot or cold, closely approaching the flavor of the mild and delicious grades of Java.